

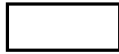
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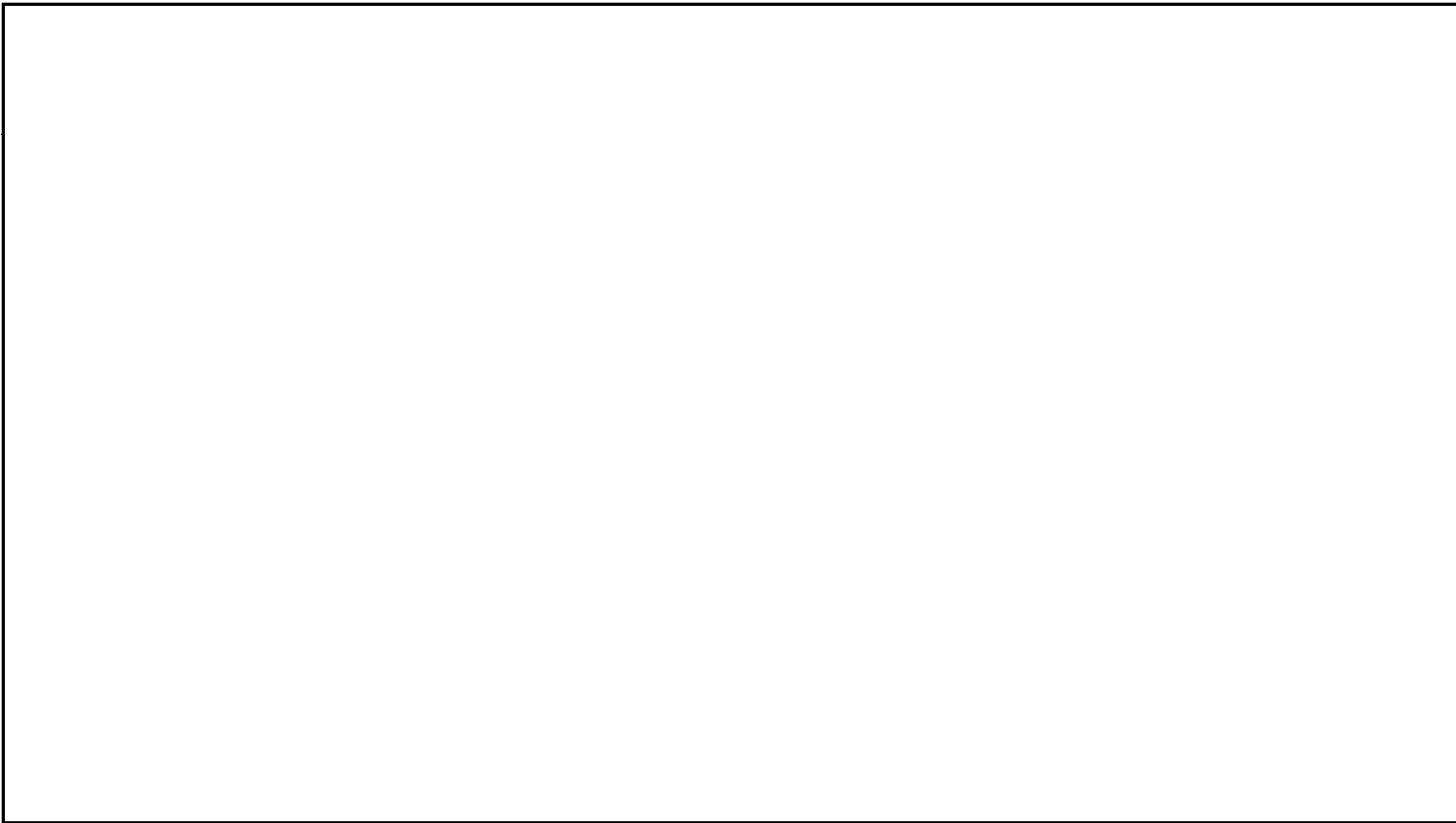
MEMORANDUM FOR:



FROM:

DCI

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Asked how he felt "about America and imperialism" he replied, "I think the American people have a lot to turn around and look at ... There are always two sides and I saw the other side of the story and the other side of American imperialism."

Gross, dressed in a gray sweater over slacks, said, "I think it's awfully difficult to guess what he [the shah] did to the Iranian people and why he did it that way." She said she was presented with a book of photographs depicting women participating in the demonstrations last year and early this year that were instrumental in bringing down the shah.

Asked what she had missed most during her detention and what she would do first when she got home, she said, "The worst thing was not being able to get up and walk around when I wanted to. The first thing I'll do is call my family and tell them I'm still alive."

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Hostages Headed For Copenhagen

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Foreign Service

TEHRAN, Nov. 19—Iranian militants holding the U. S. Embassy here said yesterday that 13 American hostages would be released in two groups shortly. But they and ruling Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned that many of the remaining hostages might be put on trial for espionage.

The three released hostages, embassy secretary Kathy Gross and black Marine Sgts. Ladell Maples and William Quarles, were escorted out of the embassy in an American auto and taken to the airport, where they were placed aboard a flight to Copenhagen.

The air departure came less than an hour after the official state radio announced that 10 others, six blacks and four women, had been released to the care of a doctor and a Red Cross team.

Reporters at the embassy and the airport, however, said only the three had been seen leaving the embassy, followed by two cars carrying armed Revolutionary Guards. The militants had said yesterday that 13 of the more than 70 hostages would be released in two groups today.

Observers suggested that Khomeini may have intervened with the hard-line students. They had been defying the divided Revolutionary Council and Khomeini by failing promptly to obey the ayatollah's broadcast order Saturday to free all the blacks and women among the more than 70 hostages, who began their third week of

captivity yesterday.

Even if 13 hostages were released, two women and perhaps two black men apparently would remain unaccounted for and possibly fall into the "spy" category Khomeini specifically excluded from release.

Khomeini, in televised interviews with the three major U.S. networks, raised the possibility of espionage trials for an unspecified number of hostages if the United States fails to extradite the deposed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to Iran for trial. The shah is undergoing treatment for cancer at a New York hospital.

Speaking to the television reporters in Qom, the holy city 80 miles south of the capital, Khomeini warned that he could not guarantee that any hostage convicted of espionage would have his or her life spared.

Asked by NBC if Iranian revolutionary courts might return a death sentence, the 79-year-old Moslem leader declined to give a direct answer, saying, "That cannot be known."

By engaging in espionage, Khomeini contended, diplomats surrender their traditional diplomatic immunity and make themselves liable to prosecution.

In his interview with CBS, Khomeini called on the people of Egypt to overthrow President Anwar Sadat "as we overthrew the shah." Sadat has called Khomeini's actions a "disgrace to Islam."

Yesterday the militants presented Gross, 22, of Cambridge Springs, Pa., Maples, 23, of Earle, Ark., and Quarles, 23, of Washington, to reporters

for questioning and announced that they would be the first hostages freed.

Answering questions in front of Iranian and foreign press invited to the embassy, the three gave differing accounts of their treatment. They said they did not know why more hostages—especially the six other women and estimated six or more other blacks whose liberation had been promised yesterday—have not been ordered released.

All three seemed remarkably chipper despite their ordeal, which included being tied in a chair 16 hours a day, being cut off from news from the outside world and not being allowed to talk to other hostages, even those held in the same room.

Khomeini's warning about possible espionage trials made it clear that he was not backing down in the face of American pressures and critical world public opinion.

Similar motives were ascribed by analysts to explain:

- The long delay in actually arranging the departure from Iran of the first hostages.

- The students' decision to hold an evening news conference with the three despite earlier assurances that ruling Revolutionary Council members favored maximum discretion to entice the United States into making a gesture to help solve the crisis.

The biggest loser in all this maneuvering appeared to be Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, the acting foreign minister and the man officials in Washington had begun to consider the one authoritative Iranian official with whom they could work.

Not only was he unable to make good on promises to liberate all the women and black hostages rapidly, but the students rejected his proposal for an international commission to investigate the shah's alleged crimes.

Furthermore, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, the Revolutionary Council's secretary general, publicly has contradicted Bani-Sadr, who also serves as finance and economy minister. Beheshti said the ruling body had not yet banned dollars for oil payments, thus overruling Bani-Sadr.

Saturday night, Hassan Habibi, the Revolutionary Council's spokesman, said Bani-Sadr had received the council's formal confirmation of this.

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little attempt was made at investigation; effort was directed at creating the appearance of investigation.

Why, for instance, did the chief counsel for the committee, Robert Blakey, fail to disclose the surreptitious tampering with autopsy photos by an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency? Mr. Blakey himself was formerly associated with the CIA. And we are expected to regard this as coincidence.

Why were the doctors at Parkland Hospital who tried to save the president's life and who declared him dead never consulted about the autopsy (conducted by military authorities), and why have the autopsy photos never been shown to these doctors? Earlier this year, during an investigation by *The Sun*, one doctor who had been given access to copies of the photos said the president's head wounds in the pictures were not consistent with what he recalled seeing that day 18 years ago. Another doctor who viewed an artist's reproduction of another photo published in the House committee's report voiced similar doubts.

Why did the House committee conclude that all of the bullets which struck the President were fired from behind when there is conclusive evidence that it could not have happened that way? In concluding all the bullets came from the same gunman stationed at the window from which Lee Harvey Oswald is alleged to have fired, the committee and its predecessors rely on a theory that is inconsistent with the laws of physics.

One bullet is said to have caused the wounds in President Kennedy's back and throat, as well as the wounds in the chest, wrist and thigh of John B. Connally, then-governor and now-presidential candidate. This bullet was later recovered under a stretcher in the emergency room at Parkland and was said to have worked its way out of the shallow wound in Mr. Connally's thigh. Yet the doctor who treated Mr. Connally says without hesitation that a bullet fragment remains—to this day—in Mr. Connally's thigh, and that fragments taken from his wrist alone outweigh that which is missing from the nearly pristine bullet that was found.

If serious investigators, rather than orchestrators of coverups, chose, and if Mr. Connally were willing, this fragment could still be recovered and compared to the so-called "magic bullet."

Which leads us to the most troubling question of all. Why would so many otherwise reputable people participate in an apparently willful obstruction of justice? Perhaps it is not altogether willful. Perhaps the truth is so large that they, like many Americans, simply can't accept its enormity. The crime seems so incredible that we concoct even more incredible solutions to explain it away.

The Warren Commission, in that paternalistic era when authorities were still granted a "father knows best" wisdom, was under pressure to come to a quick conclusion and ease the mind of the child electorate. So that we could get on with our lives (translate that to next election) we were told that daddy has gone to sleep in heaven. It would have taken only a few men to start the coverup rolling with the help of others who misguidedly had the country's best interests in mind. They didn't all have to be conspirators. Since that time, the government has had an interest in maintaining the fiction, and to preserve the reputations of people who intended no crime.

No one knows who killed John Kennedy except the ones who killed him. Sixteen years later, we have learned this much, at least: It was the ones who killed him, not the one. And the government's complicity in keeping the truth to itself in order to avoid loss of confidence in government is itself the cause of that loss of confidence.

To elect another Kennedy may or may not be the way to redress the people's grievance against the government. And it remains a factor in America's courtship with yet another Kennedy.